

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 13TH, 1890

NUMBER 2

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—Petropolis.	ROBERT ADAMS, Jr. Minister
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manuel, No. 8.	GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 75, Rua dos Ourives.	O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 8, Travessa de D. Manuel.	E. NICOLINI, Acting Consul

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exaltado da Veiga.	Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p.m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain	
N.B.—All notices should be sent to	
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Duque de Caxias.	
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Langsdorff-Carreto.	
<i>English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; Preaching at 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sundays; Prayer-meeting and hymn practice on Fridays at 7.30 and 8.30 p.m.</i>	
J. S. MATTISON, Pastor	
Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 17.	
<i>Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching at 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7.30 p.m. Tuesdays.</i>	
SEVERO PEREIRA, Pastor	
Residence: Rua Fernandes de Guimaraes No. 24.	
PRESCYTERIAN CHURCH.—Nº 15 Travessa da Bemposta.	
Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m. in Sundays; and 7 o'clock p.m. on Wednesdays.	
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Carmo, Nº 120.	
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 7 p.m.; Sabbath and 7 o'clock p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.; Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.	
W. H. BAGBY, Pastor	
Residence: Rue de Petropolis N.º 2.	
IGREJA EVANGÉLICA LUTHERANA.—No. 15, Rua do S. João Batista, in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, and 7 o'clock p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., every Saturday; Sunday school at 4.30 p.m.	
RIO SEAMENS' MISSION AND READING ROOM.— Open daily, Nº 89 Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays; and 7 p.m. Sailor's free and easy on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Gifts, papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.	
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.	
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, and floor.	
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Deposit Nº 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rua do Janeiro.	
BRITISH BENEVOLENT'S SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are evidently solicited. Contributions should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Concio, 75.	

Traveller's Directory

RATE WAYS.

ESTRADA CENTRAL.—Through Expresso, Minas train leaves Rio at 5 a.m., arrives at Barra do Piraí at 7.22, Entre Rios at 8.30 a.m., and (terminos) at 7.22 p.m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra at 8.15 a.m. and Ca- choeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12.15. Front Express train leaves at 10 a.m., arriving at Barra do Cunha at 11.45. —Domingos, 12.15 p.m., leaving Barra do Cunha at 1.30 p.m. —S. Paulo branch at 12.30 p.m. Porto Novo 1.30 p.m. —Barra 3.10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6.15 and the Minas train at 8 p.m.
<i>Limited Express</i> , leaves Rio at 7 a.m., arrives at Barra at 10.25. Entre Rios at 8.25 and Mariana Precoito (terminos) at 6.30 p.m. S. Paulo branch at 10 a.m., arriving at 12.15. Front Express at 12.15 p.m., arriving at 1.30 p.m. —S. Paulo train leaves Barra at 10.30 a.m., arriving at 12.15. —Domingos, train leaves Porto Novo at 6.30 p.m. —Barra 12.15 p.m., train leaves Mariana Precoito at 8.30 a.m. —Cachoeira 12.30 p.m. Porto Novo 5.30, arriving at Rio at 9.10 p.m.
<i>Mixed Trains</i> , leave Rio at 7 a.m., arrives at Barra at 10.25. Entre Rios at 8.25 and Mariana Precoito (terminos) at 6.30 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8.30 a.m. second and third to Barra arriving at 10.30 a.m., arriving at 12.15. Front Express at 12.15 p.m., arriving at 1.30 p.m. —S. Paulo train leaves Barra at 10.30 a.m., arriving at 12.15. —Domingos, train leaves Porto Novo at 6.30 p.m. —Barra 12.15 p.m., arriving at 1.30 p.m., and leaves at 10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7.15 p.m.
<i>Night service</i> : Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12.30 a.m. and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. —Domingos, train leaves Porto Novo at 10.30 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 12.30 a.m. and Rio at 5 a.m.
<i>S. PAULO LTD R.R.</i> —Train leaves Cachoeira at 12.15 p.m., arriving at S. Paulo at 6.30 a.m. —Barra 12.30 p.m., train leaves at 6 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12.30 p.m. where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pe- dro II R.R.).

<i>LOROPOLINDA R.R.</i> —For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niterói at 7.10 a.m. and 12.35 p.m., arriving at 10.15 p.m. S. Paulo at 9.15 and 12.30 a.m. —S. Paulo, Friburgo at 6 a.m., and 6.30 p.m. —Domingos, 12.15 p.m., arriving at 1.30 p.m. Front Express at 12.15 p.m., arriving at 1.30 p.m. —S. Paulo train leaves at 7.30 a.m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, am at 11.15 a.m. arriving at 12.15 p.m. —Domingos, train leaves at 7.30 a.m., arriving at 12.15 p.m. —S. Paulo train leaves at 7.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. —Ferry boat to the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the train from Niterói.
<i>CORCOVADO R.R.</i> —Train leaves the Station at Coque Velho, Laranjeiras at 6.30, 8.30 a.m. and 12.15 p.m., 3 and 5.30 p.m., returning from Paineiras at 7.30, 10.15 a.m., 2, 4.45 and 8 p.m. On Sundays, 12.15 p.m., 3 and 5.30 p.m. Front Express at 12.15 p.m., arriving at 1.30 p.m. —S. Paulo train leaves at 7.30 a.m., 2, 3, 5 and 8 p.m. —Barra 12.15 p.m., train leaves at 7.30 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. —S. Paulo train leaves at 12.15 and 7.30 p.m. —Barra 12.15 p.m., 3 and 5.30 p.m. Front Express at 12.15 p.m., arriving at 1.30 p.m. —S. Paulo train leaves at 7.30 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. —Barra 12.15 p.m., train leaves at 7.30 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. —S. Paulo train leaves at 12.15 and 7.30 p.m. —Barra 12.15 p.m., 3 and 5.30 p.m.
<i>rio de Janeiro & Northern Railways.</i> —Trains leave the central station of the Estrada Central railway at 6.15 a.m. week-days, and 5 p.m. Sunday, arriving at 12.15 p.m. —S. Paulo at 9.15 and 12.30 a.m. —Passengers change at the Petrópolis at 11.15 a.m. —Station of the Central railway to the S. Francisco Xavier station, at 12.15 p.m. —Front Express at 12.15 p.m., arriving at 1.30 p.m. —S. Paulo train leaves at 4 p.m. on week-days and 7 a.m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 9.15 and 6.30. —Downwards, trains leave Petrópolis at 7.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. on week-days and at 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, Nº 53, 1st floor.

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio Nº 48

BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—Nº 62, Rua do Ouvidor.

MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praca da Academia, cor Rua da Constituição

GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—Nº 12 Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

William J. Fairbairn, Dr. of Medicine (M. D.) of the University of Edinburgh, Lieutenant of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Lieutenant of Midshipmen of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Lieutenant of the Imperial School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, Professor of Anatomy, etc., etc., Office, Nº 19 Rua da Mangue, 12 to 14 p.m., residence to Rio de Janeiro.

Dr. W. Havelock, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office, Rua da Almada, Nº 29, from 2 to 4 p.m.

Hotels

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[January 13th, 1890.

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EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT,

As rendered to the Government of the United States of America, 31st December 1888:	
Total assets.....	£19,360,000
Increase of Assets over 1887.....	£2,231,670
Surplus.....	£4,311,399
Increase of Surplus over 1887.....	£31,592
Total Income in Force.....	£114,420,026
New Business done during 1888.....	£32,659,486

The **Equitable** is the Only Life Insurance company doing business in Brazil that issues **INDISPENSABLE POLICIES.**

The **Equitable** has the largest surplus and does a larger business than any other Life Insurance company in the world and hence is better able to pay its policy holders larger dividends.

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Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

314 Rua General Camara.

Telephone No. 427.

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Telephone No. 193.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.**

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Accumulated Funds.... £6,000,000

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Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund.... £ 450,000 "

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Phipps Brothers & Co.

Rua do Visconde de Inhádima, No. 16

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUEX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the mercantile report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charges, a summary of the daily cables received from the Associated Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 13th, 1890.

The sudden revival of the Misiones question after the revolution, in spite of the fact that a convention had been signed to send a second commission to determine the boundary line and then, in case of disagreement, to refer the whole matter to arbitration, has very much the appearance of undue pressure on the part of the Argentines. Under the provisions of the convention referred to, there was no need of any such haste on the part of the provisional government to settle the dispute, while the final resolve to send a cabinet minister to Montevideo to meet the Argentine minister, and the semi-official announcement that a compromise will be arranged by which the territory in dispute will be divided up, indicates that Brazil is being pushed into a corner and is inclined to yield what has heretofore been claimed as hers by right. We have always believed in the justice of the Brazilian claim to this territory and shall regret to see it abandoned in the first diplomatic dispute in which the republic figures.

The action of the provisional government in decreeing the separation of church and state merits the heartiest praise, notwithstanding the fact that the manner in which it has been done is totally opposed to all republican ideas. Under normal conditions all such questions should be decided by the representatives of the people through regular parliamentary channels, but in view of the fact that a popular assembly would only with the greatest difficulty arrive at a conclusion on this question, perhaps it is wiser to have it decided by an arbitrary decree. The state church has been a serious stumbling block in the progress of the empire, and there is every reason to believe that it would seriously hinder the fullest development of the republic. Both in the interests of the state and of the church this measure can not fail to be of the greatest benefit. So far as an outsider can judge, the equality of the Catholic church with all others has had the result of increasing its purity and efficiency, while, on the contrary, wherever it exists supreme it is corrupt and reactionary. In the interests of the church, therefore, as well as in the interests of the country, this decree of separation comes with an inspiration and promise which ought to be universally hailed as the dawn of a new era, notwithstanding its contradictory provisions and its mistaken grant of optional authority to the states.

One of the first acts of the new republican governor of Pará was to impose a special tax of 20 reis per kilo on rubber entering

employed by the government ever since, and their training schools have become practically indispensable. If Brazil desires to adopt this plan, all the government needs to do is to establish a half dozen normal schools, in as many large cities, and then engage fifteen or twenty experienced American teachers to take charge of their organization and management. All official interference must be forbidden, and the teachers must be given ample means and full powers to carry on their schools after the most approved methods, and if this is done we will guarantee that ten years will produce so great a change in the methods and results of public instruction in this country that Brazilians will wonder how they could have deferred the improvement so long.

(Continued from our last.)

THE PAST YEAR.

The cabinet selected by Visconde de Ouro Preto was composed of the following ministers, he himself retaining the portfolio of finance : empire, Barão de Loreto; justice, Senator Cândido de Oliveira; foreign affairs, Deputy Diana; agriculture, Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque; war, Marshal Visconde de Matacájú; marine, Admiral Barão do Ladário. In point of ability the cabinet was above either than below the average, but it contained, perhaps, more of the element of rashness than has usually been found in Brazilian ministries. The premier was a man of much experience in public life, a brilliant lawyer, a good debater, and a man who ranked high as a leader in his party ; but he was a man of hasty, capricious temper, unsound judgment, ambitious, unscrupulous and arbitrary. He was not selected to "save the monarchy," as so many are now trying to show, for no one then dreamed that the monarchy was in any immediate danger. He was chosen because of his availability and the belief that he could maintain himself against a hostile Chamber and secure the triumph of his party in the approaching elections. The selection of Cândido de Oliveira, a consummate political manager, as minister of justice, in whose hands rested so much of the election machinery, shows how strong was the purpose to win the elections. With the public funds at the disposal of the premier, the national guard and judicial offices at the disposal of the minister of justice, and an unfailing supply of decorations and titles at the disposal of the minister of empire, it was confidently believed that the ministry could carry everything before it, and to the lasting shame of the country, the republicans included, these calculations did not prove to be unfounded.

The programme laid down by Visconde de Ouro Preto on his accession to power was liberal to an extreme. It included : (1) extension of the ballot ; (2) provincial autonomy ; (3) freedom of worship and civil marriage ; (4) reduction in export duties ; (5) abolition of life senatorships ; (6) a new land law ; (7) aid to civil establishments ; and many others of similar character. Unfortunately for his reputation no serious effort was made to realize any of these reforms, while on the question of provincial autonomy, or federation, his views underwent so radical a change as to warrant the belief that he had abandoned the idea altogether. Had he been more sincere in his promises, less cynical in his treatment of opponents, and more sensitive to the real interests of the country, rather than solicitous for the selfish interests of his friends and party, the result might have been widely different. On June 11th the customary explanations and a formal announcement of the new ministerial programme were made. A insignificant incident on this occasion was a violent speech by Padre João Manoel, a reactionary conservative,

who closed by shouting "Down with the monarchy ! Long live the republic !" At the close of the debate the Chamber of Deputies passed a motion of want of confidence in the ministry, proposed by Deputy Gomes de Castro, by a vote of 79 to 20. On the 17th the Assembly was formally dissolved, elections were ordered for August 31st, and an extraordinary session was called for November 20th.

During these events, the Conde d'Eu set out on a visit to the northern provinces, to see for himself their condition and prospects and to learn the real feeling of the people regarding the succession of the Princess Imperial. A prominent republican agitator, Silva Jardim, started out on the voyage with him for the purpose of counteracting his influence, but after inciting disturbances at Bahia and Pernambuco, which did not result so favorably to himself as was anticipated, he abandoned the venture at the latter place and soon returned to Rio. The Conde d'Eu continued his journey up the coast to Pará, and thence up the Amazon to Manaus, visiting all important places, making excursions into the interior wherever possible, and being received generally with much enthusiasm and loyalty. In a few places there were slight manifestations of disloyalty and ill nature, but it was only after the revolution that these trivial incidents were magnified into occurrences of political and patriotic importance. On his return, the Conde d'Eu took occasion to state at a meeting in Pernambuco that "the imperial family desired only the happiness and prosperity of the country," and that they would retire whenever the people manifested a wish to that effect. The journey was extended through a period of about six weeks and was productive of much good feeling, but it did not have the political significance generally ascribed to it.

(To be continued.)

Dawn Official, January 8th

FRIDOM OF RELIGION.

Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation, decrees :

Art. 1. — It is prohibited to the federal authority, as well as to those of the federated states, to issue laws, regulations, or administrative acts, establishing any religion, or forbidding such, or to create distinctions between inhabitants of the country whether through motives of belief, or of philosophical or religious opinions.

Art. 2. — To all religious professions belong equally the faculty of exercising their worship, governing themselves according to their faith, and not being annoyed in private or public acts which may concern the exercise of this decree.

Art. 3. — The liberty hereby established includes not only individuals in individual acts, but equally also churches, associations and institutes in which they are organized ; these pertaining to all the full right of organization and of collective existence according to the creed and discipline of each, without interference by the public powers.

Art. 4. — The clerical patronage (*padrado*) with all its institutions, protections and prerogatives, is hereby declared extinct.

Art. 5. — To all churches and religious professions there will be recognized a juridical personality for the acquirement and administration of property, under the limits imposed by the laws of mort-main, each one to retain the ownership of its present possessions, as well as its offices for worship.

Art. 6. — The federal government continues to provide the revenue for the support of the present institutions in the Catholic service and will subsidize for one year the professorships at seminaries ; each state to have free choice as to the maintenance of this or any other creed, without contravention of the dispositions of preceding articles.

Art. 7. — Contrary dispositions are revoked.

Assembly-Room of the Provisional Government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, January 7th, 1890, the second of the Republic. — *Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca*, and all the members of the government.

Yet another name in the United States of America has been discovered, "The United States of British America." What is the matter with the correct name of the American republic that Brazilians are so anxious to improve upon it?

NEW BANKS, LOANS AND COMPANIES.

The following lists include banks and companies organized during the year 1889 in the city of Rio Janeiro, or such as, established elsewhere, sought to obtain their capital here. We also include the increased capital voted by shareholders of established institutions and companies, and the amounts paid up, as nearly as possible, during the year.

City Banks.

Name.	Capital.	Paid up.
Agnello	10,000,000\$	2,000,000\$
Anxíola, increase	4,500,000	800,000
Brazil, increase	67,000,000	6,700,000
Caixa Crédito Commercial, last instalment	200,000	
Câncio	10,000,000	1,000,000
Classes Laborosas	3,000,000	300,000
Colosso e Agnello	12,000,000	2,400,000
Commercial do Rio	—	4,000,000
Comerciantes	1,000,000	400,000
Commeve, increase	8,000,000	3,000,000
Construtor do Brasil	80,000,000	8,000,000
Cooperativo	1,000,000	100,000
Credit Real do Brasil	2,000,000	200,000
Industria Nacional	2,000,000	200,000
Industrial e Mercantil, increase	2,000,000	200,000
Internacional	1,000,000	500,000
Lavoura e Commercio	20,000,000	4,000,000
Mercantil dos Varegatos	—	2,000,000
Nacional do Brasil, inc.	70,000,000	6,000,000
Popul	2,000,000	2,000,000
Previd	—	200,000
Rio de Janeiro	1,000,000	200,000
Sociedade Bancária	2,000,000	2,000,000
Sul American	20,000,000	2,000,000
Único de Crédito, inc.	6,000,000	1,200,000

Totals 324,500,000\$ \$1,801,000\$

Of the above the Banco de Câncio will possibly be dissolved. The Banco Industrial Nacional was absorbed by the Lavoura e Commercio, after organization ; the Banco Nacional absorbed the former Banco International and the Sociedade Bancária appears to have been organized to take over the business of factors, conducted by Messrs. Figueira, Joppert & Co.

Postal Banks.

Name.	Capital.	Paid up.
Credit Real, S. Paulo, increase	5,000,000\$	500,000\$
Lavoura, S. Paulo	—	250,000
Mercantil, Santos, increase	9,000,000	2,250,000
Brasil, S. Paulo	—	200,000
Provincial, do	10,000,000	1,000,000
S. Paulo	10,000,000	5,000,000
Credit Real, Minas	3,000,000	300,000
Provincial, do	5,000,000	1,750,000
Territorial, do, in crease	1,000,000	500,000
União, Bahia	4,000,000	—
Pernambuco	8,000,000	—
Mercantil e Industrial	5,000,000	700,000
Paraná	5,000,000	500,000
Crédito Real, Rio Grande	5,000,000	500,000

Totals 65,000,000\$ 12,950,000\$

What proportion of the shares of the above are held in Rio is impossible to estimate, but more or less were taken. We note the Pernambuco and Bahia banks, for, although the first is virtually a branch of the Banco Nacional, the shares of neither are supposed to be held generally in Rio. There were further reported as organized : the Banco de Commercio e Industrial, Banco Rio Clarense, Banco Popular da Bahia and Banco de Loura, in the state of S. Paulo and the Banco Hypolito de Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, regarding which we have no data, save that the first will take over the banking business of Messrs. Nielsen & Co. at the capital of the state of S. Paulo.

Rail and Tramways.

Name.	Capital.	Paid up.
Baía da Aratina, in crese	3,200,000\$	—
Congonhas do Campo	100,000	100,000
Corcovado, tram and hotel	400,000	—
Leopoldina	—	56,400,000
Macáe e Campos	4,000,000	3,800,000
Mar de Hespanha	2,000,000	2,000,000
Monte Claros	3,000,000	300,000
Mozambique	3,000,000	300,000
Oeste de Minas	9,000,000	5,000,000
Panamby, tram, inc.	2,000,000	2,000,000
St. Joaquim	20,000,000	4,000,000
Sorocaba, tram, inc.	20,000,000	11,300,000
Vila Carioba	10,000,000	2,000,000

\$0,39,000,000\$ 91,320,000\$

During the year the following companies were absorbed by other lines, which will account to some extent for increased capital :

Name.	Capital.	Paid up.
Campos e Carangola	10,000,000\$	4,000,000\$
S. Paulo do Rio Poco	10,000,000	3,500,000

20,000,000\$ 5,500,000\$

The first was purchased by the Barão da Aratina company for 7,500,000\$, and the latter by the Sapeguá for 5,300,000\$. The increased paid-up capital of the Leopoldina and Sorocaba companies is more apparent than real, as it arises from the equalizing of shares known as "subscribables" to the fully paid shares, save so far as dividends are concerned ; the latter company, however, did issue 1,300,000 "prolongation" shares upon which 400\$ was paid up, or 5,200,000\$. The Vila Carioba company has besides a river navigation service in the state of Minas Geraes, and also proposed to organize a banking section for the accommodation of the interior towns of the state.

Mills and Factories.

Name.	Capital.	Paid up.
Brazilera, weav. and spin., do, S. Lourenço, soap, etc.	300,000	300,000
Birchery, weav. and spin.	600,000	600,000
Biscoitos Internacionais, biscuits	150,000	90,000
Calçado Nacional, boots, etc.	1,000,000	100,000
Comércio e Indústria, coffee cleaning	200,000	200,000
Confecção Industrial, increase	600,000	300,000
Corgovado, weaving and spinning	2,400,000	240,000
Crucero, match	500,000	50,000
do, do Sul, weaving and spinning	400,000	40,000
D. Isidro, d.	250,000	250,000
Elevador e Fábrica de Chumbo, shot	200,000	130,000
Fábrica de Gelo, ice	500,000	50,000
Fábril Cruzeiro, paper	1,000,000	100,000
Fábril Fluminense, pins, etc.	200,000	20,000
Ferro Galvânizado, galvanized iron	600,000	60,000
Industria Mineira, weaving and spinning	600,000	60,000
Industrial de Ouro Preto, weaving and spinning	200,000	60,000
Industrial Steinma, soap, etc.	500,000	50,000
Manufactura de Botachás, rubber, etc.	600,000	—
Manufactura de Calçado, boots, etc.	300,000	30,000
Manufactura de Conservas Alimentares, jellies, etc., and sugar refining	1,000,000	100,000
Manufactura de Ronfles, laces, etc.	300,000	30,000
Nacional de Oleos, oils	1,200,000	120,000
Nova Industria, wire mesh, increase	200,000	20,000
Petropolitana, incise, Progresso, paper	2,000,000	200,000
Progresso Industrial de Brasil	—	60,000
Santa Barbara, weaving and spinning	500,000	50,000
S. Christóvão, incise	900,000	420,000
S. João, do	45,000	18,000
S. Luiz, do	1,300,000	25,000
Tecelagem Fluminense, weaving	200,000	40,000

21,250,000\$ 8,220,000\$

The ice factory took over an established business and the shares are principally held by the vendors. The various soap, etc., factory companies and that for producing jellies, etc., are formed to a considerable extent of private firms who have formed "trusts." One company is an amalgamation of two smaller companies.

Miscellaneous.

Name.	Capital.	Paid up.
Agr. Industrial, planting	300,000	300,000
Cartaria e Vagão Fluminense	7,000,000	7,000,000
Comercio de Aguardiente, rum, etc.	1,000,000	100,000
Escomunhada de Gáz, gas saving	300,000	240,000
Galeria Municipal, street improvements	1,500,000	150,000
Hipódromo Nacional, races	250,000	175,000
Nacional de Construção, hotel, building	100,000	100,000
Obras Públicas do Brasil, contractors	2,000,000	1,000,000
Phosphato de Cal, lime deposits	650,000	650,000
Progresso Marítimo, dry dock, lighters, etc.	3,000,000	1,600,000
Sacramento, cheap houses	2,000,000	400,000
S. Jerônimo, coal mines and railway	4,800,000	120,000
S. Sebastião, planting	800,000	800,000
Transatlântica, naving	3,000,000	1,050,000
Único, water for shipping	300,000	300,000
Único Mercantil, commercial	5,400,000	5,400,000

32,400,000\$ 19,355,000\$

The Cartaria company purchased the Nachtey train company and the Ferry company, and the Melloniamento de Nachtey company fused with it. The Aguardiente company is a "trust" of the dealers in rum. The Galeria Municipal has a concession to condemn property and open avenues in the centre of the city of Rio. The Phosphate company was formed to work the deposits on the islands of the Fernando de Noronha archipelago, the vendor receiving 450,000\$ in shares. The Progresso company was originally organized to finish lighters and low boats, but purchased the large dry-dock on the Rua da Saúda with the machine ships attached, and increased its capital to the above. The Sacramento company is engaged in building cheap residences for the poorer classes, in the salubrious principally. The Transatlântica company was formed by creditors of the Minas do Araripe das Ribeiras company, the assets estimated at 1,200,000\$ forming the original capital of the new company. Afterwards a railway concession was obtained and certain privileges in the way of introducing immigrants. The Transatlântica has so far employed chartered Italian steamers to bring immigrants, for supplying whom it holds a contract with the state of S. Paulo, from which state it also holds an interest guarantee of 7 per cent. per annum. The last company on the list is a "trust" of several firms in the iron and hardware trade, etc.

[January 13th, 1890.]

Loans.

There was less doing in loans than was to have been expected. The great 4 per cent. loan was the only important operation here.

Those negotiated in Rio were:

Names	Amount	Issued at
Government loan, 4%.....	100,694,000\$ 94 1/6%	
Sergipe, state, 5%.....	1,000,000	95%
Allianca mill, 7%.....	2,000,000	par
Berberi do S.º.....	100,000	par
Elev. e Fabrica de Chumbo, 8%.....	100,000	90%
Nacional do Oeste, 8%.....	600,000	par
Industrial Mineira mill, 7%.....	600,000	95%
Pan Grande, du 7%.....	300,000	97 1/2%
S. Christóvão, du 8%.....	250,000	par
S. Lazaro, du 7%.....	350,000	95%
S. Jerônimo mines, 7%.....	200,000	95%
Servicos Marítimos, 6 1/2%.....	500,000	93%
Industria, Lavra e Vilação de Macaé, 6 1/2%.....	1,600,000	90%
		117,264,000\$

The loans negotiated abroad were:

Names	Amount	Issued at
Rio de Janeiro, city, 4%.....	£500,000	87 1/2%
Macaé and Campos K. K., 5%.....	500,000	90 1/2%
Esp. Santa and Caravelas R.R. and Navigation, 5%.....	200,000	82 1/2%

Portugal:

Names	Amount	Issued at
Minas Gerais, state, 5%, gold	7,000,000\$ 95 1/2%	
Assuc. Commercial, 5%.....	5,000,000	96 1/2%
Petropolitana mill, 6%.....	£450,000	

France:

Names	Amount	Issued at
Bahia, state, 5%.....	Frs. 12,000,000	

Germany:

Names	Amount	Issued at
Oeste de Minas R.R., 5% £1,100,000	92 3/4%	

Belgium:

Names	Amount	Issued at
Sapucaí R.R., 5%.....	Frs. 25,000,000	86 1/2%

A part of the 4,000,000\$, 6% gold, loan raised in Portugal by the Petropolitana mill was offered here but did not apparently meet with much favor.

It is quite possible that our list is incomplete, but it is sufficiently formidable that it stands.

REVOLUTIONARY ITALY.

The sale of Prince Pedro Augusto's furniture is said to have realized about 25,000\$!

—Pará is determined to be original. Her official title is "Estado Confederação Republicano do Pará."

—A decree dated on the 10th grants 3,000\$ to each member of the provisional government for "expenses of establishment."

—The Amazonas provisional government has adopted as the state flag the old imperial banner, minus the crown, of course.

—The Brazilian naval ranks of chief of division and chief of squadron will be merged into one rank, that of rear-admiral (*contra-almirante*).

—It seems too bad that a launch called *Pedro II* should have taken the news of the declaration of the republic to S. Luís de Caxias, Mata Grossa.

—Each member of the census commission is to receive 6,000\$ per annum. It is very moderate, if the result of the work is even approximately correct.

—The Argentine minister of foreign affairs has placed the legation at Montevideo at the disposal of the Brazilian foreign minister. Has Brazil no legation at Montevideo?

—The telegrams advising the somewhat sudden departure of the Emperor from Lisbon for Cannes have served to renew the reports that His Majesty's health is seriously compromised.

—So far as published opinions are valuable, the Roman Catholic church in Brazil considers its emancipation from government control a real advantage, which it undoubtedly is.

—A report is now going the rounds that the government is having investigations made as to whether the ex-palace at Petrópolis can not be razed, but it is certainly not republican.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* hereus that various civilians who were prominent advocates of the republic in the press and on the "stump" are to receive honorary military honors. It may be right, but it is certainly not republican.

—Sr. Carlos Alfonso de Assis Figueiredo, who was banished together with his brother, Visconde de Ouro Preto, left for Europe with his family by the Pacific steamer *Oruba* on the 8th. Care has been taken to explain that he paid his own passage money.

—The telegraph was pretty well occupied by the minister of foreign affairs here, and his colleague at Buenos Aires, on the 7th, in discussing the Missions question. The re-opening of the question will need explanation, if the Argentines are playing a trick.

—It is reported that the government will by decree abolish all titles and decorations, except those received for military services. This appears unnecessary cruelty; if any one takes a pleasure in being called "Sr. Barão," why remove so innocent a diversion?

—Col. Urique, of the engineers, who published an account of the revolution, apparently addressed to the Argentine correspondent who secured the exile of Sr. Silveira Martins, has raised a whole hornet's nest around him. It is a lesson to those who wish to be too early in the field of history.

—A telegram published in the *Gazeta do Noticias* on the 9th reports that the governor of Pará and the central government were not quite in accord as to certain nominations by the latter, and that politicos here were in a confused state, the republicans having divided into two fractions, both struggling for supremacy.

—The minister of justice is said to have addressed a circular to the governors of states informing them that the appointment of municipal judges remains in the central government so long as their salaries are paid from the National Treasury, and that it is not convenient to organize any new judicial districts in the various states.

—Telegrams published here continue to give very unsatisfactory accounts of the Emperor's health. Rumors are also flying about that he will abdicate in favor of the Crown Princess, who also is destined of abandoning the empty honor, but Comte d'Eu is said to object. The source of the telegrams is not entirely worthy of perfect confidence.

—Decrees dated on the 10th, after the protest of bills in the hands of a special notary public, divides the position of clerk of "caixas e residências" into two clerkships, similarly divides the registration of mortgages, and creates the position of official curator of bankrupt estates. It increased rapidly in the dispatch of business is sought, these decrees are deserving of applause.

—It has been decided that the Brazilian minister for foreign affairs, Sr. Bacayara and Baird de Alencar, the representative of the republic at Buenos Aires, will meet Sr. Zeballos, Argentine foreign minister and Sr. Moreno, Argentine representative here, at Montevideo to settle the Missions question. There are some persons in Brazil who are decidedly sure upon what is considered a retreat by their ministers.

—When the news of the declaration of the republic reached Cornubá, Matto Grosso, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the telephonic service advised the inspector of the arsenal in Ladainha, and this officer told the operator that he must do *deus*! Not long after, the news was confirmed, and a reward was then given the supposed to be uninterested operator for first news. Perhaps, also, as a salve for his wounded feelings.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* publishes on the 7th the following telegram:

Opoku, January 6th.

Jornal do Commercio, Rio de Janeiro. As we have not at one address the many friends that have sent us from Brazil the expressions of their sympathy on the occasion of the irreparable loss of our very dear spouse and mother, through these means we send to them our cordial thanks. *D. Pedro de Alcantara, Isabel Condessa d'Eu, Gabinete de Orleans.*

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has declined the proposal of two citizens to remove the capital of the state to Therezopolis.

—The republicans of Pará will present Gen. Dendara with a gold watch, and those of Santa Catharina, with a sword of honor.

—The town of Casa Branca, S. Paulo, has contracted for its electric illumination. The contractors have a privilege (monopoly?) for 30 years in the city.

—On the 31st ult., Fort S. Marcello, Bahia, was saluting a religious procession of boats, when two balls were fired by some accident, one of which struck a Portuguese vessel at anchor.

—A telegram published here on the 4th says the republican municipal council of S. Paulo will resign. This is bad patriotism, for it must leave municipal affairs in the hands of monarchists.

—On the 4th inst., the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro made a clean sweep of all the municipal chambers within his jurisdiction, and appointed commissioners to look after municipal affairs.

—Recent advices from Campinas, S. Paulo, state that there had been an abundant rainfall there and all apprehensions of an epidemic are removed. Now, for the Campinas people softly shudder for another year!

—A boy, 7 years old, died at S. Paulo on the 8th from hydrocephalus. The little victim was being treated by a quack; fortunately the victim hit the quack before he died, but unfortunately appears to have bitten other persons also.

—The state of Pará has an official record and half-pay salary list of 166,793\$626, *viz.* *apostolos*, 86,660\$165, *inhabitantes*, 58,835\$421, and *reforçados*, 21,295\$491. There are enough abuses in these privileges to warrant a little investigation.

—A paper factory is contemplated at Santos. The raw material will be banana fibers, of which an abundance is said to be at hand. It will be a source of regret if the company organization mainly apparently "scratches", at least, in Rio, should break out in the provinces.

—Seven brigandos recently attacked the house of an Italian at Caxias, an ex-colony, Rio Grande do Sul, killed the man and his wife, stole what they wanted and burnt the house and the corpses of their victims. One of the villains had been captured and confessing his guilt denounced his accomplices, who, if their names are any clue, all natives, save one. The Indians were much annoyed and had organized armed patrols fearing further attacks from bandits, who in large numbers were said to be lurking in the vicinity.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The December receipts of the Carangola line were 42,737\$220 of which 11,600\$691 from passengers and 29,136\$360 from freight.

—The minister of agriculture will submit the project for connecting the various railways in the northern states to the Club de Engenheiros for a report.

—The December traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 443,345\$704, of which 98,355\$690 from passengers and 343,975\$605 from goods. Expenses are not published.

—The debtors of the Santa Isabel do Rio Preto railway have made a protest against the proposed action of the liquidators of the company in paying shareholders before the debtors are paid. The company was purchased by the Santa Isabel.

—The report of the commission appointed to investigate Sr. Estrela da Camara's management of the ex-It. Pishon II railway is said to have been handed in prior to the 8th and the report is that the commission had verified none of the charges made against the late director.

LOCAL NOTES.

Will the minister of justice wake up and try his "peculiar hand" on the sneak thieves of Rio?

—The minister of the interior has declined to furnish rooms for the Geographical Society in the old city palace.

—The Club Naval has decided to raise a subscription to erect a statue at the Navy Yard to the minister of marine.

—A fiscal of the notes issued by the Bank of the state of Paraná has been appointed. The post is likely to be a sinecure.

—The corps of marines, in honor of their increased pay, interested very properly a part of it in a good dinner at then barracks on the 6th.

—The minister of agriculture is said to have a project in view for the establishment of central factories for the preparation of cotton and coffee for market.

Why does not the chief of police celebrate in anticipation the approaching centenary of the *Vassouras* by toasting a number of *ostras* to sea and laying them there?

—The minister of marine has accepted the tenders of a German firm for the building of two torpedo boats. The tenders are stated to have been issued those of *Thunycerif*.

—The minister of finance has authorized the establishment of sub-bankencies of the Treasury for the collection of internal revenue, and to save time and expense to the dweller in these districts.

—The minister of marine tells his colleague at the department of agriculture that the boats he wants for Rio harbor will cost him 18,720\$; the large ones are worth 16,350\$ each, and the little ones 780\$.

—The president of the board of health wants the Misenorinha authorities to tear off all the curtains and other trappings of bristles, which he declares prevent the proper disinfection of the vehicles after use.

—The medical faculty has awarded the Gunning prize to Dr. Júlio Teixeira de Moraes. The prize was instituted by Dr. R. H. Gunning for the best student of natural science, and entitles the holder to a voyage to Europe.

—According to a writer in the *Diário do Noticias* slaves and foreigners were the supports of the monarchy. The first have been freed and the others have been naturalized without asking for it, as a punishment for their evildoings, perhaps.

—The December producer of "small agriculture" sent to the Rio market was valued at 1,082,978\$630, or 710,920\$880 more than last year. The results of forest destruction were estimated at 613,981\$750. Small agriculture appears to be growing wealthy.

—The minister of interior, on the 7th asked the Treasury to pay 15\$ for washing towels for a year. There is no explanation of which department incurred this debt, but 1\$250 per month seems adequate enough for towel washing for any private individual.

—The daily press notice a curious case that occurred on the girl, when a man, awakened at midnight by amateur police authorities, delivered to him his money, watches, etc. The party robbed must have been very minute, a had a very bad conscience.

—There is more hope when an evening journal comes on and stigmatizes the abolition law as "the error of May 13th." Many of the most enthusiastic advocates of that law thought it was an error once the excitement was past, but none have frankly confessed it before the *Vassouras*.

—On the 4th the body of a colored woman sewed up in sacking was found in the Rue General Polidoro. Upon investigation the police discovered that a man and woman had deposited the corpse in the street to avoid funeral expenses! This is a severe criticism on the monopoly of burials by the Misericordia hospital.

—The December immigrant arrivals at this port numbered 2,333, and those at Santos 996.

—Capt. João Nepomuceno Baptista of the navy has been appointed director general of telegraphs.

—There is a report that the government contemplates creating the position of official receiver of estates. This was tried many years ago, but did not prove a success.

—A swell ball was given at the Hotel Orleans (not yet *ex Ordem*) on the 6th, by the guests of the hotel, at which many members of the diplomatic corps and of the high-life were present.

—The minister of marine has instructed the captains of the ports of Paranaguá and Maranhão to report on a complaint made by the United States and Brazil Mail S. S. Company regarding delays there.

—The minister of marine says the land on which it is proposed to build the Santa Martha light-house asks just twice too much for it and orders the light house department to tell him so.

—One of the morning journals on the 9th filled its issue with the *Orto Praudente* manifesto. An afternoon colleague complains that the morning paper was not at all "newy," and thinks the minister might have been diversified by illustrations.

—On the 8th inst., the minister of interior authorized the port health inspector to take steps for obliging strangers coming to this port to observe the rules of the sanitary convention. The point is it appears will be the withdrawal of packet privileges.

—An Austrian sailor sick to the Misericordia hospital on the 8th alt., with a fractured leg and bruises, caused by a fall on board ship, died there of typhoid fever on the 7th inst. Everything seems to turn to dangerous fevers at the hospital, and an investigation is necessary.

—Another of those 10\$ notes of the Banco Nacional that disappeared from Laemmert's ships not long ago, turned up on the 7th. The holder appears to have offered it for sale at 28\$, and as its value was 10\$ in gold the business was fishy and the police have the man in custody.

—The transport *Madeira* left on the 9th on a voyage of instruction with a number of naval cadets. For some strange reason some 300 odd *cooperas* and a military guard go as passengers by the transport for Fernando Nonhô. This may be praiseworthy economy, but it seems very bad taste.

—Sr. Ferreira Viana, noted as an advocate and as a lay-brother of a monastery here, as a violent opponent of the ex-Emporer in whom he applied the epithet of a "cacique Cesari," and as a minister of the crown in the João Alfredo cabinet, has taken his many talents to Europe—probably to Rome.

—Rimón says the minister of the interior will appoint a commission of six professors, under the leadership of Sr. Menezes Viana, to visit the principal schools of the United States, Switzerland, France and Sweden. We were under the impression that France had been investigated sufficiently, but must have been mistaken. But then Paris is such an attraction.

—The enthralled remains of Her Majesty, D. Thereza Christina, last Empress of Brazil, were deposited at the S. Vicente de Faria pantheon in Lisbon on the 11th inst. There were numerous masses for the repose of the late Empress's soul here and in various cities and towns of the interior, and the sentiment of sorrow at her death has been general, if somewhat tawdry and superficial.

—Rumor has it that the *Theatro Lyrico* is to return to its first love and will shortly be occupied by a grand circus company. Sardeigre is the only expression that occurs to us in registering the fact that horses, equerries, and clowns are to amuse the plebs where Gayarre and Tanago, Sanz and Burgh-Mano, Bassi and others, sang, directed, etc., for the delight of the patricians.

—A decree dated on January 2nd orders a census to be held on December 31st next and reorganizes (sic) the statistical department. This department has so far been entirely occupied in organizing tables of drafts on the Treasury for unequal salaries. The new department will cost 13,400\$ per annum for the staff's salaries alone, and the capacity of the new director leads us to believe that it will all be wasted.

—The minister of finance on the 4th addressed a sharp and pointed circular to Treasury officials regarding the inordinate delay in organizing the statistics of their departments. The minister has a case at the custom house in Rio that has not for years furnished figures showing the official value of imports and exports monthly, although these could be collected as readily as are the tables showing the revenue and the want of them figures as a serious inconvenience to many persons, ourselves included.

—It is not surprising that the Brazilians should feel annoyed at the absolutely false telegrams sent from this city to Kirei Plate journals—in perhaps there manufactured. But this lying by correspondents of Kirei Plate journals here is not new! How many times have the most slandering telegrams to the satiety condition of Rio been sent down, to be forwarded to Europe, without the Brazilian press raising any protest whatever! The fact is, the Argentines have taken advantage of the good-natured Brazilians, and the results are gradually appearing. Still further, when important events are concealed here and the city is full of exaggerated rumors, is there not some excuse for false telegrams?

FINANCIAL NOTES

The exchanges at the clearing house for the five working days of last week amounted to \$716,779.350.

The provincial internal revenue of the state of Bahia for 1888-89 (sic), as reported by the *rebedor*, was \$1,019,740.924.

The December receipts of the Victoria, Espírito Santo, custom-house amounted to \$4,831,873.77 of which \$9,468.37 were from import duties.

A very considerable amount of "second hand" exchange turned up in the market on the 11th, speculators having apparently weakened on the "bear" side. At the close of business the paper was freely offered at \$61 but takers were scarce.

On the 8th a contract was signed between the representative of the state of Rio de Janeiro and the Banco Colonizador e Agricola for a 5 per cent. loan of \$3,000,000 at 95 per cent. One quarter is payable in cash and the balance in 30, 60 and 90 days.

The broker implicated in the mafioso affair of 1,000 shares has washed his hands of the business. The publisher's agent declares that it was a book-keeper who gave Srs. Lentão Irônio & Co.'s name, hence his own would not be accepted by seller's broker.

The official figures of receipts at the custom house in Rio for 1889 and 1888 are given at \$9,014,797.8574 and \$1,031,866.3270 respectively. The table published in the *Banco Official* is so badly printed and full of errors as to preclude that we cannot divide the items as usual.

On December 31st the Banco de S. Paulo had in circulation \$60,930.8 in its gold notes, against which it held in cash \$3,326,150.8220. The proportion is very satisfactory to holders of the notes, but it seems ominous hinting to have about five times the liability on issue losing interest.

Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, well known in London, has been appointed Treasury agent there by the minister of finance. St. Rodriguez's acquaintance with British interests in Brazil and his experience in British insurance formalities render his appointment one of excellent promise, and is a credit to the government nominating him.

A decree dated on the 8th orders that all expenses incurred by government agents abroad will be settled at the Treasury agency in London, which has also power to strike out such as are not justifiable. The agent in London must under another decree of the same date give security in the sum of \$8,000.00 for faithful exercise of his duties.

Rumors were plentiful on change on the 11th. The minister of finance is to "call" the 5 per cent. *apólices*, issue regulations for banks of issue substituting 4 per cent. gold bonds for gold as the basis of issue, and, further, he contemplates some "big trade" in the subsidized railway matter. There is probably something in the bank rumor for gold 4's were active and said to be in great demand.

The following figures are said to show the amount expended in Ceará as relief to that drought stricken state:

Expended to 15th Nov. \$5,056,620.747
do 15th Nov. to 16th Dec. 2,838,874.724

\$8,795,595.5471

of which the sum of 145,057.507 was by authority of the provisional government.

The local journals are already considering the financial question solved and to confuse doubts point to the steadily advancing rates of exchange. Another disgregable awakening is in the future. The "spurts" in exchange was caused principally, if not entirely, by the preparations to meet the call in the 1889 bank law on the 15th, besides which foreign money must come here to meet other call-maturities.

The following are further calls made payable this month:

Banco dos Comerciantes, 16th	400,000\$
Banco Intermediário, 16th	100,000
Banco Lavradio e Comercio, 31st	2,000,000
Banco Nacional, 28th	5,000,000
Banco Mercantil, Pará, 28th	100,000
Commercio do Amapá, 24th	100,000
Palácio do Gelo, 20th	25,000
Hippodromo Nacional, 15th	20,000
Industrial do Ouro Preto, mill, 25th	120,000
Nacional de Tecidos da Seda, 20th	100,000
Saneamento, 20th	12,465,000\$

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 14th, 1890.
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) 27.
do 27. in U.S. coin at \$4.8665 per £1. 84.
do 27. in U.S. coin (silver) gold ... 51.75 cts
do 27. in U.S. coin (silver) gold ... 8.890

Bank rate of exchange official on London to day 25.4 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper) 93.45 d.
do 93.45 d. coin at \$4.8665 per £1. 84.
Value of \$1.00 U.S. coin £1. 84. in Brazil-
ian currency (paper) 1.940

Value of £1 sterling 98.320

EXCHANGE.

January 7.—The Banco Nacional advanced in sterling system to 25.316, the others maintained rates of the 4th. Official rate was 25.256, 25.316, 25.316 on London, 18.188 on Paris and 25.256, 25.316 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was also reported at 25.316 and commercial was quoted at 25.316-25.325. Sovereigns closed with buyers at \$8140, sellers at \$8400.

January 8.—The Banco Nacional was still offered at 25.316, the others maintained rates of the 4th. Official rate was 25.256, 25.316, 25.316 on London, 18.188 on Paris and 25.256, 25.316 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported in London office, and commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 25.316 to 25.325. Sovereigns sold at \$8150, closing with buyers at \$8450, sellers at \$8300.

January 9.—The native banks advanced the sterling rate to 25.316, the others were still officially at 25.316. Bank on Paris 25.316, New York at sight. The others maintained rates reported at the extremes of 25.316-25.325 with buyers on London office reported at 25.316-25.325 in the day and commercial was quoted at 25.316-25.316 and 25.316. Sovereigns sold at \$8150, closing with buyers at this price, buyers at \$8450.

January 10.—The market opened at 25.316 London at all the banks, but the Banco Nacional advanced immediately to 25.325 above everywhere. Bank sterling was reported at the extremes of 25.325-25.325, and at 25.325 with next to nothing doing. Sovereigns sold at \$8150, closing with buyers at \$8300, sellers at \$8350.

January 11.—The market closed at 25.325. The Banco Nacional advanced the sterling rate to 25.325, the others were officially at 25.325. Official rates were 25.325-25.325 on Paris and 25.325-25.325 on Hamberg at 9.01/2 12.90/2 \$180 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at the extremes of 25.325-25.325, and at 25.325 with next to nothing doing. Sovereigns sold at \$8150, closing with buyers at \$8300, sellers at \$8350.

January 12.—The market closed at 25.325. The Banco Nacional advanced the sterling rate to 25.325, the others were officially at 25.325. Official rates were 25.325-25.325 on Paris and 25.325-25.325 on Hamberg at 9.01/2 12.90/2 \$180 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at the extremes of 25.325-25.325, and at 25.325 with next to nothing doing. Sovereigns sold at \$8150, closing with buyers at \$8300, sellers at \$8350.

January 13.—The Banco Nacional opened at 25.325, the London and Brazilian at 25.325 and the English Bank at 25.325. The market is very firm with an upward tendency and money is tight. Bank sterling is to be had at 25.325 and commercial may be quoted at the extremes of 25.325-25.325. The rate for business being nearer the latter than the former.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO,
LIMITED

Capital, 50,000 shares at £100 £1,000,000
do paid up 500,000
Reserve Fund 150,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.
Assets.

Capital, un-called	4,444,444.444
Bills discounted	601,054.610
Losses, guaranteed accounts, etc.	12,097,560.48
Bills receivable	983,000
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc.	4,817,000.127
Steady accounts	21,184,047.750
Cash	301,105.271
	27,311,301.820

Liabilities.

Capital 8,888,888.888

Deposits in account current 635,599.154

do with notice 5,900,000.179

do fixed maturity and by bills 4,100,124.421

Securities for advances and on deposit 4,818,047.877

Bills payable 1,14,855.560

do deposited 9,924,350

Steady accounts 2,179,051.139

E. & O. E. 27,311,301.820

Rio de Janeiro, 7th January, 1890.
For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,
J. A. Lampert, Manager,
H. Scott, acting Accountant.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Capital £1,250,000

do paid up 625,000

Reserve Fund 360,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.
Assets.

Capital, un-called	5,155,555.560
Bills discounted	759,875.160
Bills receivable	2,517,357.020
Head office and branches	5,050,490.090
Loans, current accounts, etc.	2,771,485.890
Securities for accounts current, etc.	4,635,140.160
Government bonds	80,000.000
Cash	2,671,386.780
	25,529,060.660

Liabilities.

Capital, subscribed 11,111,111.110 |

Deposits in account current 432,560.000 |

do 3, 6 and 10 days notice 2,556,559.810 |

do fixed maturity 2,938,200.290 |

Securities for accounts current, etc. 1,245,951.740 |

Bills payable 2,751,047.110 |

Steady accounts 131,007.340 |

E. & O. E. 25,525,060.660

Rio de Janeiro, 9th January, 1890.
For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,
E. A. Beau, Manager,
R. G. Shearer, acting Accountant.

BANCO NACIONAL DO BRASIL

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.
Assets.

Capital, un-called	72,000,000.000
Bills discounted	6,051,795.330
Current accounts	21,897,049.990
Public funds	5,098,578.350
do deposited abroad	3,171,736.210
Shares and debentures	1,850,213.140
Steady branches	1,200,499.700
Steady agencies	827,785.700
Values deposited	3,000,000
Directors' guarantee	3,438,194.350
Steady accounts	1,925,017.380
Bills receivable	5,415,468.020
National Treasury account current	5,415,468.020
Gold 1 onds, 4% redemptions fund	7,175,000.000
Cash-in notes of the bank	11,792,984.800
do government	1,790,047.250
do gold	1,045,056.460
	21,617,945.710

Liabilities.

Capital, subscribed 90,000,000.000 |

Reserve fund — |

Profit in suspense 17,410,200.000 |

Notes issued 266,539.870 |

Deposits, without interest 21,919,853.160 |

do in account current and with notice 3,067,649.700 |

do notes to bearer 57,223.840 |

National Treasury, general account 5,293,179.000 |

Steady guarantees, etc. 3,028,814.640 |

Steady branches 3,701,044.580 |

Steady agencies 3,034,840.990 |

Gold 1 onds 6,515,177.120 |

Steady accounts 190,890.812730 |

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th January, 1890.

For the Banco Nacional do Brasil

Vizconde de Guatá, Vice-president.

K. W. Setton, Accountant.

NAME OF STOCKS AND BILLS.

January 7.	Five per cent. apólices	948,000
29	do do	950
48	do do	951
60	do do	955
13	do do	956
50-8	do do	957
50	do do	958
50	do do	959
50	do do	960
50	do do	961
50	do do	962
50	do do	963
50	do do	964
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50	do do	968
50	do do	969
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50	do do	981
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50	do do	993
50	do do	994
50	do do	995
50	do do	996
50	do do	997
50	do do	998
50	do do	999
50	do do	1,000

January 8.

January 7.	Five per cent. apólices	948,000
29	do do	950
48	do do	951
60	do do	955
13	do do	956
50-8	do do	957
50	do do	958
50	do do	959
50	do do	960
50	do do	961
50	do do	962
50	do do	963
50	do do	964
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50	do do	978
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50	do do	980
50	do do	981
50	do do	982
50	do do	983
50	do do	984
50	do do	985
50	do do	986
50	do do	987
50	do do	988
50	do do	989
50	do do	990
50	do do	991
50	do do	992
50	do do	9

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

January 11th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
181,521,000	Jan.—July	5	Aptilices	200\$—1,000\$	95 ¹⁰	96 ¹⁰ —97 ¹⁰
11,000	do	6	Gold Loan 1868.	1,000	1,030	1,041—1,050
18,017,500	Apr.—Oct.	6	do 1879.	1,000	92 ⁷⁰	88 ¹⁰ —90 ¹⁰
24,435,500	Quarterly	4 ^{1/2}	do 1889.	500—1,000	88 ¹⁰	88 ¹⁰ —90 ¹⁰
109,694,000	do	4	do	1,000	92 ⁷⁰	88 ¹⁰ —90 ¹⁰

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS						
1,393,000\$	May—Nov.	8	Bragantina and Cariacica	200\$	188 ¹⁰	188 ¹⁰ —195 ¹⁰
1,500,000	do	6	Campos and Rio Pau.	200	190	—
1,131,300	Apr.—Oct.	6 ^{1/2}	do	200	190	188 ¹⁰ —195 ¹⁰
13,100,000	do	5—6	do gold	500	188 ¹⁰	188 ¹⁰ —195 ¹⁰
5,049,000	Jan.—July	7	Maricá	100	93 ¹⁰	—
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Rio das Flores	100	93 ¹⁰	—
1,000,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	do do Rio Preta	200	200	—
6,137,100	Mar.—Sept.	6	Sorocaba	450	440	—
5,185,800	Apr.—Oct.	6	do gold.	500	455	—
6,185,000	Jan.—July	6	União Valenciana	200	140	—
4,000,000	Jan.—July	6	Caria Urbana	500	410	—
650,000	Feb.—Aug.	6	Niterói gold.	500	107 ¹⁰	186
350,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pernambuco	200	—	—
1,500,000	Jan.—July	8	S. Paulo and S. Amaro	200	—	—
750,000	do	8	Vila Isabel	200	158	—
1,377,300	May—Nov.	8	Ferry	100	101 ¹⁰	110 ¹⁰
500,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Brasília	100	101 ¹⁰	110 ¹⁰
500,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	Lorena	200	180	180
1,500,000	Jan.—July	8	Pinheiros	200	192	188 ¹⁰ —195 ¹⁰
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6 ^{1/2}	Quissamã	200	—	—
500,000	do	6	Rio Franco	200	—	—
4,000,000	Jan.—July	7	Alliança	200	198	—
950,000	do	7	Biribiri	200	—	—
4,100,000	May—Nov.	7	Fluminense	200	—	—
1,130,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Brasil Industrial	200	200	—
650,000	do	7	Correia	200	197	188 ¹⁰ —195 ¹⁰
650,000	May—Nov.	7	Industrial Mineira	200	195	—
1,450,000	Jan.—July	6	Itapetininga	200	195	—
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pão Grande	200	—	—
250,000	do	7	Rink	200	—	—
6,200,000	June—Dec.	7	S. Christovão	200	195	—
350,000	May—Nov.	7	S. João	200	—	—
286,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Lazaro	100	—	—
500,000	do	7	S. Pedro de Alcantara	100	—	—
197,000	Jan.—July	7	S. Jerônimo [coal].	100	—	—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	8	MINCEROLANUS	200	—	—
6,100,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Architectural	200	—	—
319,800	do	7	Confidencial [chim.]	200	—	—
1,300,000	Jan.—July	7	Centareira Esgoto, gohl.	500	—	—
180,000	Feb.—Aug.	8	Construtora	200	92 ¹⁰	92 ¹⁰
100,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	Elevatória Fab. de Chumbo	200	195	—
497,400	do	8	Dores D. Pedro II.	200	—	—
4,100,000	Jan.—July	6	Ind. de Tabaco	200	—	—
600,000	Mar.—Sept.	6 ^{1/2}	Jaguar, Ind. & Colon.	200	—	—
1,662,200	do	6 ^{1/2}	Melhoramento U. de Nict.	200	—	—
600,000	Jan.—July	8	Nacional de Óleos	100	101 ¹⁰	102 ¹⁰
90,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	Nova Indústria	100	101 ¹⁰	102 ¹⁰
300,000	Mar.—Sept.	8	Plano Inclinado S. Theres.	100	90 ¹⁰	—

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS						
645,800\$	June—Dec.	5	Brasil	100\$	88 ¹⁰	—
6,923,000	Jan.—July	5	Crédito Real do Brasil	100	91 ¹⁰	92 ¹⁰ —93 ¹⁰
7,705,000	do	5	do gold.	111 ⁵	91 ¹⁰	92 ¹⁰ —93 ¹⁰
6,491,800	Apr.—Oct.	6	Crédito Real S. Paulo	100	68	67 ¹⁰ —73 ¹⁰
5,049,000	May—Nov.	6	Prestito	100	—	—

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
MILLS							
12,000,000\$	1,813,000\$	23,665	Bahia and Minas	200\$	—	—	—
4,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	Baixo Aruanha	100—1,000	140 ¹⁰	—	—
2,000,000	1,000,000	9,777	Esperito Santo & Caravelas	100—1,000	150 ¹⁰	—	—
5,000,000	1,500,000	21,714	Jun. de Fára and Plant.	100—1,000	150 ¹⁰	—	—
50,100,000	1,500,000	461,259	Leopoldina and its subsidiaries	12 ¹⁰ —6d—10 ¹⁰	120 ¹⁰	20 000—22 500	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	9,000,000	Macacá and Campos	3,000—July 80	900	90 000—100 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	8,520	Maricá	200	—	—	50 000
3,000,000	2,000,000	—	Mar de Hespanha	200	—	—	—
3,000,000	2,000,000	300,000	Monte Carros	200	—	—	—
3,000,000	2,000,000	600,000	Minas Gerais	200	—	—	—
14,000,000	2,070,000	159,883	Oeste de Minas	6 000—Aug. 80	200	200 000	—
1,000,000	—	—	do 2 series.	7 ¹⁰ —Jan. 90	50	—	—
1,000,000	—	—	do 3 series.	7 ¹⁰ —Jan. 90	50	—	—
8,300,000	7,79,800	62,444	Rio das Flores	6 000—May 80	165 000	—	—
10,065,000	10,065,000	6,444	S. Paulo and Rio	7 000—July 80	200	250 000	—
1,000,000	—	—	do x subs.	—	40	50 000	—
1,000,000	—	—	do subsidies	—	—	—	60 000
30,000,000	2,000,000	—	Sapucahy	200	—	—	—
38,000,000	2,000,000	—	—	200	—	—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	5,000,000	Seropendiba	3 00—Dec. 89	320 000	65 000	65 000—70 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	do prolongation	3 00—Dec. 89	40	70 000	65 000—70 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	7,181,73	União Valenciana	64 ¹⁰ —Feb. 84	200	65 000	—
10,000,000	2,000,000	38,816	Viação Central do Brasil	—	40	65 000	—

RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS							
12,000,000\$	2,000,000\$	23,665	Bahia and Minas	200\$—July 80	200 ¹⁰	200 ¹⁰	—
4,000,000	2,000,000	600,000	Brasil	100\$	—	—	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	—	Bom Fim	200	165 000	—	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	63,378	Brazil Industrial	5 000—Jan. 89	200	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	72,564	Centro do Brasil	12 000—July 89	200	235 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	4,312	Confab. Industrial	12 000—July 89	200	120 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	do a series	—	20	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Corcovado	20	—	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Crucero do Sul	200	210 000	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	do Isol.	200	200 000	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	66	Ind. do Ouro Preto	12 000—July 89	60	45 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	27,059	Pão Grande	12 000—July 89	200	165 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,050	Petropolitana	12 000—Jan. 90	40	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	65,147	Prócessos Ind. do Brasil	14 000—July 89	200	235 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	773	S. Christovão	9 000—Jan. 89	40	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	550,000	do 2 series	—	200	230 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	550,000	S. Joaquim	—	80	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	180,000	S. Lazaro	7 000—July 89	200	210 000	—
1,750,000	700,000	31,718	do 2 series	—	200	—	—
850,000	600,000	16,415	S. Pedro de Alcantara	—	—	—	—

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
MILLS							
12,000,000\$	2,000,000\$	145,021	Alliança	18 000—July 80	200 ¹⁰	200 ¹⁰	—
4,000,000	2,000,000	—	Biribiri	—	—	—	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	—	Bom Fim	—	—	—	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	63,378	Brazil Industrial	5 000—Jan. 89	200	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	72,564	Centro do Brasil	12 000—July 89	200	235 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	4,312	Confab. Industrial	12 000—July 89	200	120 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	do a series	—	20	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Corcovado	20	—	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Crucero do Sul	200	210 000	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	do Isol.	200	200 000</		

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OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1868

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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1890

Date	Steamer	Destination
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Jan. 19	Atahua	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

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Sobralo

Phipps Brothers & Co.
Agents.**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL SHIPMENT CO.****CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS****SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:**

ALLIANCA Captain Beers... 18 Feb.

The fine packet

FINNCE,

Captain BAKER

on return from Santos, will sail 2nd January at 10 a.m. for
NEW YORK
calling at

BHIA, PERNAMBUCO AND MARANHÃO
(entering the two last named ports)

PARÁ, BARBADOS, MARTINIQUE AND

ST. THOMAS

Passage Rates

To Liverpool.....	\$220	Steerage	10/-
New York.....	\$148	7/-	10/-
& back.	\$276	—	—

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And for cargo
W. C. Peck,
No. 6 Praça do Comércio.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Olbers..... Jan. 14th

Ptolemy..... 18th

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

Wordsworth..... Jan. 15th

For other Ports:

Milton for New Orleans..... Jan. 14th

Kepler for London..... 15th

For Southern coast Ports:

Cavour..... Weekly

Chatham.....

Canary.....

or Cabral.....

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

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97, Rua 1º de Março

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & CO.

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Tongariro..... January 17th, '90

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Passengers may land at Plymouth.

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[CERVEJA NACIONAL]

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